

EDMONTON BULLETIN

(SUNDAY EDITION)

Printed Monday and Friday evenings.

Subscription \$100 per Year
STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

Transit advertisements: Five lines and under three lines and under, \$1.00; or ten cents a line for one insertion and five cents a line each week or month of week after.

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EDMONTON BULLETIN, OCT. 8TH, 1900

FRANK OLIVER IN CALGARY.

The following is the Alberta's report of Frank Oliver's address in Calgary on the 28th:

Mr. Oliver, who was well received, said that the best starting point was to make a comparison between matters as they stand to-day and as they stood four years ago at the time of the election of 1896. He was addressing he knew a large number of people who were not in this country at that time. He regretted that at that time this country was not enjoying any great measure of prosperity. The high hopes that had previously been entertained of prosperity and progress seemed permanently blasted. Where we had hoped to see our fields cultivated, and large towns rising along the lines of railway we saw processions of covered wagons striking south to the boundary line. We saw this city of Calgary with town lots depreciated and many houses empty. We heard of dissatisfaction among settlers in all parts of our district. Then there was a feeling of hopelessness which produced commercial stagnation. It was an era of hard times in Alberta. Everybody said the times were hard.

People said we must have a change for any change must be for the better. Well, we had a change, a change of representation, a change of government, and a change of condition. And to-day instead of these covered wagons striking south we have this district of Alberta filling up with industrious people; we have in this city of Calgary new houses building, and all houses occupied. We have in this district in the minds of our settlers not only a feeling of satisfaction but of hope of certainty as to the future.

Ask yourselves ladies and gentlemen, if this upward storm which occurred during the past week had occurred four years ago what would have been the feeling of the people of this district and the result. Would not the lack of hope and confidence then existing have produced disaster, but with the condition we find ourselves in to-day we do not become down hearted, there does not come upon us that depression which formerly existed. We face the difficulty and we overcome it. (Cheers.)

And what was the condition of the whole of Canada four years ago? Factories closed, wages low, railroads running at less than a profit, deficit after deficit in the national revenue.

What is the condition to-day? From end to end Canada was never so prosperous. Our railways running at a profit, our factories running night and day, our workmen getting good wages and our national revenue showing a surplus over both revenue and deficit expended for the current year. (Hear, hear.)

It seems to me a very satisfactory showing. If there is anything that would give me pride and pleasure, in having represented a Canadian constituency in a Canadian parliament it would be to represent it during such an era of progress and prosperity. (Hear, hear and applause.)

In the face of the contest that is now about to take place we who belong to the party who have had the charge and responsibility of government during these four years find ourselves in this difficulty, that people are contented from one end of the country to the other. They are satisfied, they are hopeful, they are not as they were four years ago. They are able to sit back in their easy chairs and discuss nice points and fine spun theories regarding public questions, to listen to quibbles and quips and trivial personalities; to vote as a matter of preference instead of as a matter of necessity—because of what has intervened.

I am not one of those who hold that it is in the power of any government to make a country prosperous. Prosperity comes from the bounties of providence turned to account by the energies of the people. But it is the duty of a government to direct that portion of the affairs of the country which falls within their control so as to aid prosperity, so as to make easier the conditions of life wherever they can be made easier, to remove obstructions wherever they can be removed. And in so far as the policy of the government through the past four years has gone in this direction so far I ask you to give them credit and no further. (Hear, hear and cheers.)

My opponent has announced that this election contest is a campaign for the vindication of the national honor against a policy of broken promises. In the late contest owing to the circumstances that existed I made what ever promises were made on the part of the liberals in the district of Alberta and I would be glad if Mr. Bennett or anyone in the audience

would point out in what particular any promise I made has been broken. (Hear, hear). What was promised on behalf of the liberal party at that election? We found ourselves burdened with unjust taxation under a high tariff. We promised to reduce the rate of taxation. We found the country face to face with a shortage of revenue. We promised to bring revenue and expenditure more nearly to an equality. We claimed that the high tariff policy of the then government was a policy that was burdensome on industry, and that if that burden was reduced and properly re-adjusted that the result would be favorable to the expansion of industry. (Voice: Quite right). would result in increase of revenue and prosperity.

We claimed that it was possible to so govern this country and so manage its affairs that the exodus from Canada would be replaced by immigration. I ask you who has the burden of taxation been reduced? Has the trade of this country expanded under that reduction? Have the revenues of this country increased under a revenue as compared with protective tariff. Have we an increase of population or a decrease?

Now I will tell you what promises have been broken. The promises of the liberal party have been kept, but the promises made by the conservative party as to what would happen if the liberal party got in have been broken. What were those promises? They were that this country would go stark staring on the rock of ruin, that this country would be annexed to the United States commercially and politically. You were promised that if the liberals got into power and reduced the tariff the cattle of the United States would come in here and eat—I forget whether it was all the people or all the grass. (Intermission.)

Possibly some of the people would be in danger. (Laughter and cheers.)

Now it is very disappointing to find that these promises have not been kept by those wicked girls.

I challenge any man here including Mr. Bennett, if the conservative party promises were not those I have mentioned.

Now is it a matter of congratulation or regret that these promises made by the conservative party have been broken? It was not our business to keep them, they made them and must be responsible for them.

With the country in a state of stagnation, as it was at that time, and with the country in the full tide of prosperity as it is at this time I say it is for the conservative party (say wherein their promises and statements have been justified by the facts that have occurred. I said that four years ago this country wanted a change and it got it. But what has the policy of the government had to do with existing results? Let me trouble you for a moment with a few figures.

In the year 1896 the total trade of Canada was \$228,272,479; in 1900 \$358,566,220, an increase of \$130,293,741 in four years as compared with a total increase of only 66 millions in the previous 18 years of conservative rule.

That is to say that in the four years of liberal rule the trade of the country increased twice as much as in 18 years of conservative rule. Do you not think it was time for a change. (Cheers). If I can show you that a reasonable proportion of the increased trade was the direct result of the policy of the government during the past four years it seems to me that they are entitled to that measure of credit. The increase was 130 million dollars in total trade, not in imports or in exports, but in both. The exports paying to a certain extent for the imports. Under the policy of the present government the system of aid to creameries was established in the Northwest Territories; the system of cold storage established between Canada and Great Britain. Under that system of creameries and cold storage the exports of butter increased from five million pounds in 1896 to twenty million pounds in 1898. Value that export at 20 cents a pound and you have three million dollars increase of trade. I beg your pardon, you have three million dollars exports which will also account for an increase of three million dollars imports, or six million dollars in total trade, as the direct result of the policy of creameries and cold storage of the present government. (Hear, hear.)

During the last elections the question of cattle quarantine was up in this country. Our cattlemen believed that if that quarantine were removed our cattle industry here would be in danger. For my own part, accepting their view of the case, I opposed the removal of the quarantine, but it was removed and here is the result. In the years from June 30th, 1892, to December 31st, 1896, four and a half years, during which the quarantine was on Canada exported \$52,006 worth of cattle to the United States. The quarantine was removed and in the three and a half years that have elapsed since, the exports of cattle from Canada to the States amount to \$3,377,852, that is from June 30, 1897, to June 30, 1900, the increase in that time alone was nearly four million.

Now what effect has that had on the cattle trade of Canada? It has relieved the Canadian home market of that much beef. It has opened a market in the United States—given the rancher a double market instead of a single one. The result has not only been an increase in the amount of sales, but it has also been an increase in the value of the remaining stock. The liberal party promised an en-

larged market. They enlarged the market for cattle by a direct act.

Money saved from public taxation and railway tolls goes to swell the volume of ordinary trade. The reduction of postal rates from three to two cents was a cash saving of about \$1,250,000 on the postal business of 1899 based on the revenue of 1898. This released one and a quarter million of the people's money to be turned into ordinary business channels—to swell the trade returns by double that amount.

Incidentally it might be mentioned that while there was a total deficit of \$700,000 in the last year of conservative rule with a three cent postage the postal deficit is only \$398,919 with a two cent rate in 1899 under liberal rule.

Under the Crow's Nest railway bargain rates on outgoing grain were reduced three cents per 100 pounds. On last year's crop of 30,000,000 bushels this meant \$540,000 in the pockets of the farmers of the Northwest instead of in the coffers of the railway company. Accounting for another million dollars of increase of trade. Rates on incoming freight have been reduced from 10 to 3 1/3 per cent. What we sold paid for what we bought. It is not unfair to assume that we saved at least as much in reduced rates on supplies coming in as we did on grain sent out, accounting for another million dollars of increase of trade and proportional advantages to the west which received the full benefit.

I do not show you where the whole of that 130 million dollars of increase in trade came from. I do not pretend that Canada does not share in the general prosperity that has come to the world, but I do point out that under the national policy, the policy of restriction and high taxation Canadian trade only increased 66 millions in 18 years.

Mr. Oliver went on to say that four years ago there was absolutely no control over the rates charged by the railroads either by the people or the government. They complained that land which had been set apart to bonus railroads was kept free from taxation and that the burden was laid upon the settlers. They were told by the conservatives that railway monopoly was a necessity of railway development.

Allow me to tell you that railway development under the liberal government has not been accompanied with that restriction nor with that absence of control that was a part of the acts and policy of the late government.

Since the liberals had come into power railway rates which were prohibitory were so reduced between Alberta and the Kootenay that to-day we did the produce trade of that district. (Applause.)

The Crow's Nest Pass railway has been constructed under the liberal government and the grain fields and cattle ranches of Alberta have been given access to the mines of the Kootenay. The coal mines of Fernie have been joined to the gold mines of Rossland. And there is no clause in the charter that until the company can earn 10 per cent profit the government cannot compel them to reduce their freight rates. That is granted by our opponents. There is a clause that the government of Canada shall have a right to regulate the rates over that road. (Applause.)

There is also a clause by which the townships along that line had their interests protected. Twice a day the C. P. R. backs its train into Lethbridge to give it proper railway accommodation. In the case of the town of MacLeod the people had not sand enough to stand by their privileges, though Mr. Haney said I will go in if you compel me to, but in that case you will have no round houses built here. And they said put the station where you like, but don't take away our roundhouses. The result is that the station is two and a half miles away from the town and they have not got the round houses for they are at Cranbrook. But that was not the fault of the government, or of the representative of the district.

When a railway charter has been granted by the liberals interest is charged on the subsidy which goes to pay for the carriage of mails and supplies. The government is given control of the rates without any saving clause. Running powers are secured to other roads, and the subsidy is in cash and not in lands.

The policy of the late government was to aid eastern railways by cash bounties, but to aid western railways with grants of Northwest lands. The Northwest paid the aid to its own railway and helped to pay the aid to eastern railways. Now eastern and western railways are on the same footing. Both are aided in cash to an equal amount and on equal terms. The difference to the Northwest might be instanced in the case of the 30 miles of railway now under construction between Lethbridge and Cardston, which would be a cash grant of \$2,500 a mile. The other lines of the same company built under the former policy received a land grant of 2,500 acres of land a mile. Who gave value to this land grant? The people who purchased it from the company. The aid received by the company was the cash received from the settler who purchased the land. This land was now being sold at an average price of say \$2 an acre—paid by a part of the people of the Northwest. The dif-

(Continued on page 5).

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LETTER FROM TROOPER CAMPBELL.

A. W. M. Campbell, late of Fort Saskatchewan, now with the Mounted Rifles, writes to the Bulletin from Doorn Kop near Middleburg, on Aug. 20th, as follows:

On the 4th August I wrote to you from Bankfontein. We left that place on the 5th inst. and marched to Pan station where we remained in camp for ten days.

While at this place we saw several train loads of Boer women and children who were being sent to General Botha's laager near Belfast. It is believed that the presence of their women and the fact of there being so many extra mouths to feed will force the Boers to surrender. The majority of the women were most defiant in their attitude. They waved Transvaal flags and openly declared that the Boers would never stop fighting.

Several football matches were played while we were at Pan station. The 2nd Battalion of the Canadian Mounted Rifles was most fortunate; we won four matches out of five.

Wednesday, 15th Aug. We were again on the march. Part of the Battalion went to Wonderfontein station and the remainder to hold an outpost.

The Boers were in strong force near Belfast and our outposts could see the Boer outposts. General Buller and General French were in touch with each other near Belfast and were engaged in drawing a Gordon round. Botha's force. A big battle is expected near Wonderfontein, but we received orders to march to Doorn Kop where small parties of Boer raiders have been causing much trouble.

Saturday, 18th Aug. We arrived here. This part of the country is very rocky and is particularly well suited to the guerrilla style of warfare. The reason we have been sent here is because we are supposed to be able to play the Boers on even terms, at the game of bushwhacking and Indian fighting.

On our march here on Saturday one of our men, Guide Smith, from Pincher Creek, died very suddenly from an attack of sunstroke. He was buried that night at Bankfontein. The funeral service was read by Colonel Evans. Yesterday, Sunday, patrols were sent out to search the hills in the immediate neighborhood of the camp. As a rule our men ride in "groups" of four men. One of these groups, made up of men from No. 4 Troop of C Squadron, met with a great disaster. Lieut. Moodie, who was in command of No. 4 troop, sent some men towards a kopje. The men got too far away from the main body of the troop and some Boers, who were hiding among the rocks, rushed out to make our men prisoners. Corporal Taylor, formerly from Battledore, was shot dead. Pte Flynn, formerly of Strathcona, was shot through the shoulder. Corporal Morrison's horse was shot twice and fell. He was unable to get at his rifle which was hanging on the horn of the saddle so he started to run away on foot. A Boer galloped up to him and made him lie down under threat of shooting him. This Boer then dismounted and began firing at Flynn. Morrison managed to escape. Taylor was a general favorite. Probably no man in the Battalion knew him better than I did for I was on detachment with him at Onion Lake for a year, and was in the same troop for four years. Taylor's funeral took place this morning. His body was sewed up in his blanket and covered with one of the men of the Royal Horse Artillery, who asked to be allowed to act as pall bearer. The chaplain of the Mounted Infantry read the burial service. Col. Alderson and nearly all the officers and men in camp attended the funeral. There was a time when we might have expected that the marvelous good fortune of the Northwestern Canadians would continue to the end of the war. In the big battle we only lost one man killed, Trooper Frost. At the comparatively small skirmish near Hooning Spruit we lost Morden and Kerr and others wounded and prisoners. Three men of the Edmonton contingent namely, Woodcombe, Wood and Bell have died of disease. And now we have lost Taylor in a miserable way. Such fighting as this is cold blooded murder not warfare. No doubt people at home wonder why the war is not over, and why we do not return home. As far as battles are concerned the war has ended, but it is impossible to see how long this present style of fighting will last. Knowing every inch of the country the Boers in small parties can remain among the hills for months. They can shoot down our outposts and sentries while remaining themselves unseen.

Again there is not the slightest doubt that many burghers have surrendered and given up their arms, re-

ceived passes and then returned to the ranks. Of course Lord Roberts is the best judge as to the amount of leniency to be shown to men who surrender, but to the private trooper it seems a little strange that a biographical Boer sharpshooter should be transformed in the twinkling of an eye into a respectable and loyal farmer, and the trooper is obliged to treat him with respect.

As regards our Northwestern Canadians we expect to be employed on the line of communication for a short time. Various rumors are afloat; some say we start for home early next month. The general health of the men is good. Just now the days are becoming very hot and it is not at all cold at night. We all hope to be out of this country before the rainy season comes on. To-morrow we start on another three days reconnaissance.

CLOSING SCENES OF THE WAR.

The scenes attending the termination of the South African war are described by L. N. Ford, who says that "the Guards Brigade, which has held the post of honor throughout the campaign, led the way into Koomati-poort, the final objective point of Roberts' strategy. That brigade has marched in the course of the year from De Aar to Mengersfontein under Lord Methuen, and to Bloemfontein, Pretoria and the Portuguese frontier under Lord Roberts, and it now stands guard over the back door of the neutral base through which the Dutch received their arms and supplies. The war has ended with the destruction of their guns and ammunition on the edge of the frontier and with the dismantling of refugees by the Portuguese officials."

Every mile of railway in the two Dutch States is now under British control, and every important town is garrisoned. Lord Roberts has finished his work, and can return to England after proclaiming a state of peace, in which belligerents will be liable to summary punishment as outlaws and murderers. The Delagoa Bay railway, which has played an important part in the Boer plan of campaign will now become an instrument of peace. It is nominally owned by the Holland company, but has virtually been the property of the Transvaal government. The Holland directors, in order to prevent the confiscation of this railway by the British military authorities, will be anxious to clear the line and put it in working order to Pretoria for supplying the army of occupation and for the resumption of mining operations in the Rand.

The interests of the Portuguese traders are identical with those of the directors. The neutral base, without which the Boers could not have armed and kept up a year's campaign, is converted by the completion of Roberts' campaign into a centre of commerce with the victorious army and the mining camps which are behind it. Boer refugees are disarmed and even imprisoned, and merchants at Delagoa Bay are settling down at once for a period of brisk trade with Pretoria and Johannesburg. The railway bridge at Koomati-poort has been saved, probably through the good offices of the Portuguese, and riders who interfere with the prompt resumption of business all along the line will have no friends at Delagoa Bay. The entire influence of the neutral base will now be thrown on the British side and against the prolongation of a hopeless struggle by train-wreckers and roving bands of guerrillas.

The incidents which now fill Lord Roberts' daily bulletins and the meagre despatches received by the London press are details of police work rather than acts of war. Lord Methuen has captured large droves of cattle and sheep. Captured has broken up the camp of the Erasmus commando, and other commanders are picking up wagons, ammunition, horses, live stock, and here and there squads and patrols of famished and desperate burghers. These are the closing episodes of the campaign which has cost more in blood and treasure than any war of the Queen's reign and the unionist press finds it convenient to display them with large headlines for political effect as proofs that hostilities have really ended and that the elections are called upon to decide whether the soldiers of the Queen have fought their battles and shed their blood in vain.

Favorable as are the despatches from Koomati-poort, there are croakers in the military clubs who forecast a long period of brigandage and plunder in the conquered territory, and assert that the British commanders will find the last stages of Dutch resistance more difficult to deal with than guerrilla warfare, embowered with its trains of wagons and droves of cattle and sheep. They assume that the thorough disarming of the Boers will require years of systematic surveillance since guns, rifles and ammunition have been seen like dragons' teeth among the kopjes and mountain fastnesses. Police work of this kind will, however, cease to be dignified as warfare, and will pass without observation.

Calgary Albertan: Frank Oliver touched the biggest question now before the people of the west when he referred to the taxation of the C.P.R. lands. His attitude is that of a far-seeing statesman who is true to the people he represents. Mr. Bennett's action is that of a legal quibbler and a seeker for monopolistic influence.

WAR NOTES.

An explosion occurred at Koomati-poort while the British were destroying the Boer ammunition, resulting in the death of twenty Gordon Highlanders. A despatch from Lord Roberts, dated Sunday, Sept. 30th, says: "Rundell's troops in the Bethlehem district have recaptured from the Boers a mountain battery gun lost at Nicholson's Nek and also 63,000 rounds of Martini-Henri ammunition. General Baden-Powell has arrived at Pretoria to take command of the police in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, where it is proposed to maintain a force of 12,000 under Gen. Baden-Powell. The Austrian steamer Styria Lloyd has sailed from Lorenzo Marques, having on board 400 Transvaal refugees, part of them being Irish-Americans. All their expenses have been paid by the Transvaal government. Each man received thirty shillings and will be paid £8 10s (42.50) on landing at any port which may be selected by them."

BRITISH ELECTIONS.

London, Oct. 2, 1. a. m.—About one-sixth of the New House of Commons was elected yesterday, but the result of only a single change was announced. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, conservative, Lord Geo. Hamilton, conservative; Sir Edward Grey, liberal, and Mr. Lecky, liberal-unionist, were returned without opposition and the unionist majority rose above eighty on uncontested seats, with no change in the relative strength of the parties. The political clubs were crowded until after 10 o'clock, but the returns came in slowly from the twenty contested seats. Two were metropolitan boroughs, several were in Lancashire, two reflected the opinion of the Plymouth dock yards, and others were scattered about the kingdom. The fifteen boroughs of England and the one in Ireland hardly offered an adequate test of the state of public opinion and the results did not justify the positive conclusion that there would be either a shrinkage or an expansion of the unionist majority in the next house. The first borough from which returns were received was Durham. It had been considered one of the most doubtful seats. The Hon. Mr. Elliott, Lord Minto's son, who lost the seat in 1895 by a single vote regained it by sixty-five majority in a by-election and now has a majority of 369. This was a decisive success which delighted the loungers in the conservative clubs and was hailed as a good omen of the general result. Gibson Bowles, the eccentric comedian of the unionist benches, followed this lead by increasing his majority by 58 votes in Kings Lynn, while Wigan remained unionist by almost the identical majority of 1895 and the majorities in Peterborough, Preston and Exeter were virtually unchanged. The liberals were disconsolate until Sir Christopher Furness' remarkable victory in Hartlepool was realized. This was the first gain on either side and it was emphasized by a great majority. Sir Christopher Furness was Lord Charles Beresford's opponent at York. He is a liberal Imperialist of pronounced views and a shipbuilder who is on excellent terms with the trades unions. The other results were less decisive and the trend of opinion on the count is only imperfectly disclosed.

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GEO. T. BRAGG,

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Fire, Accident, Plate Glass and Ornamental Insurances.
Kensington Type Writers and supply at
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Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

We have in stock the best of
Scotch Whiskies.John Dewar & Son, Encore, Bul-
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Special, Humes and Walker's Kal-
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Canadian Whiskies, Excellent
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We have a full line of Men's
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Prices.

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Money TO
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Straight to the Interest payable at end of each
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Store and office to let in Robertson Block. Also
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I have for sale a large selection
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Also a number of the best sit-
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Neatest Patterns. Latest Styles.

Having moved into new premises, received
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I cordially invite my old friends and patrons
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TO LOAN,Straight Loans made on IMPROVED
FARM PROPERTY at reasonable
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\$2.50 per Ton.

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Hardware,
Graniteware
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from Montreal a large assortment of
Hardware, Graniteware and Tinware,
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Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

FLOUR AND OATS FOR SALE.

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Next to Massey-Harris Co.

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Why is our store always crowded

Why is our business increasing?

Simply because we keep in stock
all what people call for and that
we sell our goods ten per cent.
cheaper than any other store

Garipey & Brosseau,

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I have taken over the business formerly
conducted by Stapley & Brewster, and am
prepared to do all kinds of repair work
on engines and farm and other machinery.
Blacksmith and Wood-working shop
connection. Satisfaction guaranteed.

W. A. BREWSTER,

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If you want a Refreshing Drink these hot
days, remember the Edmonton Bottling
Works can help you out. Their Soft
Drinks ofSoda Water, Pop, Ginger Ale,
Birch Beer, Etc. are unexcelled.We furnish our products by the case, also to
private families, and our prices are right.
Give us a call.

C. M. NEHER, Manager.

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Any goods consigned to our care will
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CHAMBERLAIN ON THE STUMP.

In reply to a public statement by the Hon. Philip Stanhope (liberal), president of the national reform union, regarding the Hawkesley documents Mr. Joseph Chamberlain telegraphs to the latter telling him he would "not be blackmailed by Stanhope or anyone else," adding: "There is no correspondence and never has been, to prove my complicity in the raid, which I did my utmost to stop."

Mr. Stanhope replied: "I will not stop to qualify the vulgarity of your language, but I am prepared to substantiate every statement I have made concerning you."

Mr. Chamberlain, however, is not expected to take the matter into the courts. But he hit back hard with a personal hitness quite foreign to the traditions of the usually sedate cabinet ministers.

The latest feature of Mr. Chamberlain's speeches consists in his holding up Dr. Gavin Brown Clark, liberal, who represented Caithnessshire, and who was formerly consul-general of the South African republic in London, and Mr. Henry Labouchere, editor of Truth, to ignominy as traitors, till the audience shouted, referring to Clark, "Shoot him."

Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt, the liberal statesman, who has come out of retirement and has, astonished the country by the virility of his speeches (he was born in 1827) scored a point by dubbing Mr. Chamberlain a "Little African" on the ground that as he claimed Mr. Chamberlain would sacrifice everything for his African policy, and added: "Mr. Chamberlain considering himself to be a Captain Cook and a General Wolfe rolled into one, believes he discovered Australia and stormed Quebec." Thus with attacks on all sides, the central figure of the campaign, Mr. Chamberlain would have excitement enough if the opposition to him were confined to the government. That this is not the case is quite evident from the ill-concealed delight with which some of Mr. Chamberlain's supposed supporters hail the bitterest attacks on the colonial secretary, while the party leaders, though suppressing any personal dislike, are seriously disturbed over the allegations connecting the Chamberlains with the Kynochs and other firms supplying the government.

CANADIAN CLOTHING FOR CHINA.

The Canadian Pacific railway is arranging for a very large shipment of clothing and supplies for the British troops in China by the steamship Empress of India, sailing from Vancouver on October 8. This clothing has been made in Canada to the order of the British government. Much of it has been manufactured in Montreal, and the rest by firms in Hamilton and at other points throughout the Dominion. It is intended that the use of the British troops in China during the coming winter. The completion of the orders by the several manufacturers has been somewhat delayed by the strikes among operatives in the clothing mills at various places, and the Canadian Pacific has accordingly endeavored to make fast time in the transportation of the goods over its line from the places of manufacture to Vancouver. The present shipment will be carried to the steamer's side and loaded on board in about six days, which is remarkably fast despatch for freight. There is a possibility of portable houses being also sent from Canada to China for the housing of the British officers during the coming winter. These portable houses will be made at Ottawa, and an inquiry has been made of the railway company regarding the probable cost of shipment from there to Hong Kong.

WHITE WHALE LAKE.

Crops were very fine here. The snow flattened the standing grain, delaying ripening and cutting; otherwise there was no difficulty. Hay was most abundant and large quantities were stacked, our higher lands being quite workable while on some neighboring reserves the submerged lowland meadows made it difficult, if not impossible, to cut. Potatoes were a magnificent yield and the harder vegetables generally. The more tender ones, such as beans, tomatoes, melons and cucumbers were nipped in flower by a hail storm, and the cool nights prevented corn from ripening. But we have a plague of field mice that seem resolved to deprive us of the luscious share of the earth's productions.

Settlement is slowly but surely advancing; all the desirable lands of the south of the reserve being already taken. There are still excellent quarter sections on the north side.

There is a plan now under consideration to make a new trail to Stony Plain which if feasible will reduce the distance to Edmonton from 60 miles to about 45.

Lumbering operations on the river are about concluded for this season, and we understand that on the whole the results have been financially favorable. Preparations for next season's work are already under way, the securing of an ample supply of hay &c. being very essential.

Few of our Indian people—Stoney—are away on the moose hunt now. All are feasting on grouse chicken which seem unusually plentiful. Ducks are numerous and large flocks of cranes are noticeable.

NOT INFALLIBLE SIGNS.

The following is from the Toronto Telegram: It is impossible for a party to estimate its strength by the size of the processions it can muster or the numbers it can attract to a public hall. Processions and banners are not the measure of a party's popularity with the people. Indifference or hostility to a platform appeal would suggest party weakness, but packed halls and unlimited enthusiasm bear an unimportant relation to the country's verdict. The people who walk in processions, hear torches and applaud partisan utterances are not the determining factors in its power to appeal to that element of the electorate which is not fired by partisan energy, but which calmly judges the merits of the rival claims to its support. There will always be enough partisans to organize processions and ensure good audiences for party leaders, but there is no conclusion to be drawn from such displays that can help to remove the uncertainty surrounding the result of an election.

ALD Groat Home.

Moose Jaw Times: Mr. Myers, a half-breed, of Prince Albert, arrived in town this week on an interesting mission. During the year of the rebellion he was engaged in cutting hay for the N.W.M.P. at Fort Carlton. One evening he and his wife left their tent to size up the hay sloughs and in search of game, leaving a young son and a baby girl four years old. The boy was attending the horse and when the parents returned the little girl could not be found. After searching for four days a foot of snow fell and remained all winter. She was given up as dead, and nothing was ever heard of her until recently, when he learned from some Cree Indians that she had been found by a passing tribe and that she was now married to a Sioux Indian at Moose Jaw. The father, therefore, came to Moose Jaw, but the Indians here appear suspicious of him, and when he went to their camp they told him that his daughter and her husband had gone away for a few days. Up to the present he has been unable to locate her.

DIFFERENT HERE.

A Portage la Prairie item says: The reception to Pte. H. Cowan on his return from the war will be held here on Saturday night. Pte. Cowan will arrive in Winnipeg Saturday morning and will spend the day here. He will "reach here on the Brandon local and will be received by the citizens and escorted to the town hall, where addresses will be read. The band, a body guard of Dragoons, torch-light procession, etc., will be utilized and his welcome home will undoubtedly be an enthusiastic one.

PRINCE CHING AND THE BOXERS.

Pekin, Sept. 22, via Taku, Sept. 25.—The American legation has in its possession a subscription list of the Boxers, which shows the names of Prince Ching and his family. The list was discovered by missionaries. Friends of Prince Ching declare that he was coerced into giving. It is reported by the French that a patrol has been fired on outside the east gate of the city. Otherwise everything is quiet.

GENERAL NEWS.

Von Waldsee and his staff arrived at Tien Tsin on the 27th. Guards of honor from all the allied received him at the railway station, which was decorated with the flags of Germany, Russia and France. The flags of Great Britain and other allies were conspicuous by their absence.

A tragic ending of a brief honeymoon occurred on Saturday night when Mr. Chas. Mills, an employee of Gowans, Kent & Co's china store, of Winnipeg, lost his wife of two days. The wife at 10 o'clock of the night mentioned took her life by drinking carbolic acid. The husband can give no reason for her rash act.

The Russian naval staff announces that it is proposed to blockade all the Chinese naval ports in consequence of the hostile attitude of the Chinese fleet at Shanghai, and send fast cruisers from allied squadrons to protect transports. The general staff announces that Russian troops are massing around Kirin, in Manchuria, where there are 5,000 Chinese.

A special despatch from Cape Town says that U.S. consul General Stowe, who goes to the United States shortly on leave of absence, has expressed the opinion that peace will be proclaimed on Oct. 11, the anniversary of the commencement of hostilities in South Africa.

An interesting report from Kootenaiport to the effect that Mr. Kruger, in a letter to his wife announcing that he is going on a six-months holiday, said in substance that after the capture of Makhado he knew the struggle was hopeless, and counselled moderation, but that Mr. Steyn's "arbitrary behavior" overruled his counsel.

The review of the British troops at Kootenaiport on the 23th, held in honor of the birthday of the king of Portugal, was picturesque. About 10,000 cavalry and ten batteries of artillery paraded. The guards mounted brigade called out the admiration of the governor general of Portuguese East Africa. Machado, General Polacow and his staff went to Resano Garcia with Governor-General Machado and witnessed the Portuguese ceremonies.

Mr. Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, has written a letter, in the

course of which he says that, as the Dutch republics have been annexed, he does not expect any formal declaration of peace. He asserts that he does not know whether the Queen intends to fix a day of national thanksgiving.

Recent arrivals from Klondike report that John Sarga has been convicted of manslaughter in the territorial court of Dawson, for having taken the life of Louis Hollis. The crime was committed July 2nd, 1899, on Last Chance gulch, in the Klondike. Sarga fled down the Yukon to Nome, where he was arrested. His confession was that he and Bailois had been working a lay together on the right limit of Bonanza creek for some time previous to the date of the killing, and that they had quarreled several times and once came to blows over a dispute arising out of his claim that Bailois owed him \$100.

A despatch to the Standard from Tien Tsin, says that a conference has been arranged between Field-Marshal Count Waldersee, Admiral Seymour, and Gen. Gassler, for Sept. 25. The correspondent ascribes to Li Hung Chang a statement regretting the difficulty he experiences in reconciling British and Russian interest, and says that his adherence to Russia is entirely owing to the failure of British support of him in the past, which adds the correspondent, means that the British have been less ready to bribe him than the Russians. Li Hung Chang is represented as saying that Admiral Alexieff's motive in going to Port Arthur was to avoid meeting Von Waldersee.

Edmonton Marble Works

Monuments, Headstones, etc., in any style design. Manufacturer of Ornamental Iron Fence for graves.

Also Agent for Messrs. Thompson & Co's Marble Works, Brandon.

R. J. ARMSTRONG.
Back of G. G. Chas. Store.

Wood

During this cold and uncertain weather,

The prudent Voter should lay in a load or two of wood.

500 cords of 4-foot Slabs at 50c per load.

300 cords of 16-inch at \$1.00 per load.

FOR SALE AT

Walter & Humberstone's Mill.

No charge for teams on ferry hauling wood.

Room to Rent.

A room in the Humberstone Block, upstairs. Apply to

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.. PURE ..

Insect Powder

—AT—
Macdonald's Pharmacy

A GREAT JUMP...

Furniture qualities have taken great jump. We are offering better things for a given sum than ever before.

We know that when you buy one of our dining room chairs for \$1.00 you get a great deal more than that amount of satisfaction in having and using it.

We have other handsome chairs that we are pleased to display.

We make a specialty of Picture Framing, Upholstering and Undertaking.

McIntosh & Whitelaw's.



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Third Street, South of H. B. Co's Store.

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PRACTICAL
Watchmaker and Jeweler

Having procured a limited number of 15 and 17-jewelled movements at very low prices, I am giving SPECIAL BARGAINS in this line. Call and be convinced that you can save money by buying from me. All kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired at reasonable charges.

Our Fall Stock
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See our lines of Fall and Winter Clothing. They will surprise you.

An enormous consignment of Groceries just opened out.

Larue & Picard.

"THE CHICAGO."

PRICE \$50.00
DELIVERED.

Used by the Leading Chicago Business Houses.

A Modern Typewriter at a Moderate Price.

Insurance of all kinds at Lowest Rates.

None but the Best Companies represented.—The London Life, The North British and Mercantile Fire, The Dominion of Canada Guarantee and Accident.

Accident and Sickness Insurance for one year.—What you get for \$5.00: \$150.00 and \$150.00 a week for 13 weeks; What you get for \$5.00: \$25.00 and \$50.00 a week for 26 weeks. No Medical Examination required.

Money to Loan at 9 per cent.—North of Scotland Canadian Mortgage Company.

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Deggendorfer & Harrison. GENERAL AGENT.
All Business attended to Promptly. Real Estate a Specialty.

"Lives there a man"

with soul so dead
That Music ne'er has stirred his soul,
Nor made him sad, nor made him glad,
Nor made him sigh in sorrow?"

If there is there something wrong with that man:
One of the strings of his anatomy is out of tune:
There's a discord in the harmony of his life, a rift in the lute of his existence.
Buy a Piano and have good music! If you can't play it will teach you.
If you can't learn, get an Angelus—it will play for you.
If you can't afford it, get a Mouth Organ or Jew's Harp.
Your little boy will play them for you you can't.

Call on us for anything in the Music line.

Alberta Music Co.,
Main Street, EDMONTON.

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Are prepared to take in all kinds of Wheat and Barley, old and new.

British and Canadian Heroes

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Full line of Novels, Illustrated Papers and Magazines.

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Notice of Removal

S. NANKIN, Jeweller,

Will remove to his Fine New Store, opposite Massey-Harris Co., on or about the

First Week in October.

Rams for Sale.

Two yearling rams for sale. Highest pedigree and registered—Oxford Downs. Apply care this office.

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The only Ladies' College in Canada taking up regularly the first two years work of Toronto University with honors, also the entire musical course of Toronto Conservatory in piano, pipe organ, voice culture, harmony, etc. The very best facilities for the study of fine art, elocution, commercial and domestic science. Palatial buildings procured by His Excellency the Governor-General. "Undoubtedly the best of the kind he had seen in Canada." Send for Circular to

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Another bunch of heavy work horses for farm or teaming work, arrived this week. All are thoroughly broken and ready for use. No delay or bother about breaking them in. They are going fast.

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\$2.50 per ton, cash on-delivery

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ROUGH and DRESSED LUMBER.

A complete assortment of British Columbia Fir and Cedar Lumber, Shingles, Lath and Mouldings.

Doors and Windows always on hand.

For Sale.

Half interest in a threshing outfit, Waterloo 17-horse power engine, Buffalo Piece Separator, first-class condition, only run two years. Terms to suit. For particulars apply to

A. E. POTTER, Auctioneer.

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Office at residence, opposite Baptist Church 1 year of Massey Harris' warehouse, Edmonton.
Tel. No. 13. Night bell, side entrance.

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VERNON HARMOND,
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JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street.
The only brick hotel in Edmonton. The large house in Northern Alberta. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Convenient connection to connection. Also first-class livery and feed stable.

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GRAND CENTRAL, north side of Jasper avenue
Opposite Imperial Bank. First class in all respects. German, French and Belgian cuisine. Livery, feed and sale stable in connection.

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OFFICE—in partial Bank building.
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Epworth league on Tuesday evening
All seats free, Everybody welcome
T. C. BUCHANAN,
Pastor

LIBERAL MEETING.

A meeting of the supporters of Frank Oliver, M. P., was held in Housdon's Hall, Friday night for the discussion of infidelity incidental to the campaign. The meeting was largely attended and a great deal of important business transacted. Delegates were present from the Fort Saskatchewan, St. Albert, Strathcona and Edmonton societies. Owing to the lateness of the train, which was some three hours behind time, delegates from Wetaskiwin, Ponoka and Leduc unfortunately did not arrive in time to take part in the deliberations. Among the other work transacted was the forming of a central executive at Edmonton, composed of a resident president and secretary, and three representatives from each of the electoral districts of St. Albert, Victoria, Wetaskiwin and Edmonton. C. W. Cross was appointed president and A. G. Harrison, secretary. The representatives from the several districts were also chosen, as follows:

Victoria: Dr. Aylen, Messrs. Montgomery and Dore.

St. Albert: Messrs. Levasseur, Clave and Gagnon.

Edmonton: H. C. Taylor, A. C. Rathford and J. B. Boyle.

The delegates from the Wetaskiwin district will be chosen later.

After the conclusion of the work of the meeting brief addresses were delivered by F. Villeneuve, M. L. A.; M. McCauley, M. L. A.; Dr. Aylen, J. B. Boyle and J. C. Howey. Mr. Villeneuve announced himself a supporter of Frank Oliver and the Laurier government, "which had done more for Canada than any other administration." They had improved the homestead laws and were entitled to credit for the vast immigration which had taken place in late years. Soon after the accession of the government to power they had promised to give us our bridge. Now we have the bridge—that was a promise that was made and kept.

Mr. McCauley, M. L. A., supported the policy of the liberal government, because it was the best policy Canada had ever had. He would support Frank Oliver because Mr. Oliver was an independent liberal and an honest man—if we had more like him we would always be sure of honest government.

Dr. Aylen spoke briefly, giving a very instructive address.

J. B. Boyle and J. C. Howey gave two very interesting addresses after which the meeting was adjourned.

THE MATTER OF ROADS.

Editor Bulletin

A short time since you expressed yourself on the road question. Mr. Dennis, the deputy commissioner of public works, took the matter up, giving as one of the reasons for poor roads that where new roads are required "the farmer asks exorbitant figures, although getting the land free or buying at \$3 to \$5 an acre." It is scarcely necessary for Mr. Dennis to tell us if he ever took up land and received his title to one of these so-called free 1-4 sections. Had he done so and lived up to government requirements he certainly would not have made use of the word free. It is not free and any man acting up to the regulations owns it. The government wants settlers and the man wants land so it's a mutual benefit deal. Again any man paying \$3 for land in this locality pays more than it is worth if he reckons his labor worth anything. Mr. Dennis perhaps forgets that there might be cases where it would greatly damage a farm; suppose a man owns on both sides of a blind line, a road put through would mean two cross fences of 1-2 a mile each to be built. Then he might think there were already enough unmade roads without improving another in his township, and he might easily be in a better position to judge of such a matter than the government officials, who certainly do not sufficiently look into such matters and are too often guided by those who sitting in a chair in their office in some little box room, can so easily obtain signatures "upon a blind line" of men who are in no wise interested, while the farmer has to ride miles to obtain a few signatures. In these road matters the man in the chair in the little office even if he does not use the roads but has an axe to grind is a hard man to fight against. It would seem that 20 or 30 men living in or near a village can influence the government more than 100 farmers scattered over the country. This should not be for either helps more than the other to build up the country it is the man who pushes out into new territory. Yet, the government places nearly all their money for improvement close to the towns. I will mention one case where the department has dealt very unfairly with this class of farmers. Conjurating Creek settlement was started 6 years ago and has been increasing ever since until we have a settlement of between 200 and 300 land holders and yet not \$1 has been spent directly for the benefit of this settlement outside of that cash a labor district is entitled to. It is true there was an appropriation of \$300 made for the benefit of this settlement about three years ago but, was all spent in Leduc and not within 61-2 miles of Conjurating Creek. The reason we have never been able to find out, perhaps some influential Leducites could tell us. Now if we could not get over the 61-2 miles intervening how did it benefit us? We thought that the department would continue this road the next year, but nothing was done on it so we again sent in a petition some asking for three roads

and one with 87 signers asking for a continuation of government road, and on the authority of our M. L. A. Mr. Rosenroll we have the \$400 appropriated at the last assembly would be spent continuing the present road. Now naturally enough this does not suit everyone living as they do miles apart, but, some living six miles south of this road with it continued which, shows Mr. Dennis' statement of every man wanting the main road at his own farm, to be not always correct. Some of the influential ones of Leduc took advantage of the dispute as to which road it should be, to get the department to open the blind line and have a fresh start. This line runs through the town, the result can be foretold by anyone who knows the country, we have no roads neither are we likely to have for years to come at least not on the blind line. But, the settlers intend to work the present road as they think 54 miles of roads in one township sufficient to work. I forget the department writes the \$400 is to complete the road on blind line, which shows how little they know of the neighborhood, four bridges to build, four banks to grade, two miles of swamp to work and nearly the whole of it covered with large willow and trees. This to make a road 16-1/2 miles with the help of a little voluntary work. If this is the right road now why was it not so three years ago? Then all would have been agreed. I will suggest placing the money in the river for some micer to find.

E. T. BUCKELL,

Conjurating Creek.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Queen's—T. A. Corley, Montreal; S. J. Slough, Marion, Mich.; Davis Lockman, Austin, Minn.; Pat Gwyn, Wetaskiwin; R. T. Telford, M. Barrett, J. E. Elliott, Middleton, Hall, Leduc; W. de Wilde, Alex. L. Esperance, Winnipeg; Leon Vanderhoute, Mervinville; Clara Mathes, Emma Mathes, M. W. Marsh, Mathes Comedy Co.

Alberta—Mrs. C. H. Hubbell and son, Gammonque; R. H. Taaffe, R. C. Sharpe, Geo. H. Wilson, H. H. Darr, W. White, Winnipeg; A. F. Houston, Montreal; A. R. Dickson, Wetaskiwin; S. J. Emanuels, Nelson, B. C.; A. F. Mills, Toronto; M. Clatiello, Brandon; W. D. Ramsay, Brantford; A. R. McKinley, Toronto; J. A. J. McKenna, Ottawa; H. A. Conroy, Edmonton; James Walker, Calgary; S. Maher, Winnipeg; J. P. Prudhomme, Ottawa; C. H. Bond, Toronto.

Jasper—John H. Kennedy, Partridge Hill; F. A. Pierce, New Lunnion; Leon Lavoie, Legal, Wm. Pearce, R. Stewart, town; Wm. J. Hart, Brockville; Oliver Gurslin, New Lunnion; James A. Kennedy, Edmonton; H. D. Groves, Calgary; R. W. Edmonston, F. R. Edmonston, Clover Bar; Hugh McPhee, Stony Plain; Prof. Ende, Germany; M. A. Reid, F. J. Sawyer, J. G. Stultz, F. J. Miller, Clara Mathes Co.

MARKETS.

No wheat is being offered. To-day's quotation at Fort William is 89c.

Oats are being offered only in small lots.

Beef, dressed, 5c; live, 3c.
Pork, dressed, 6c; live, 41-2c.
Mutton, dressed, 6c; live, 4c.
Lamb, dressed, 7c.
Chickens, 8c to 10c.
Turkeys, 8c to 10c.
Geese, 8c.
Oats, feed, 30c; milling, 35c.

WAR SUMMARY.

Lord Roberts has wired as follows to the war office: "Hart arrived at Krugersdorp on Oct. 1. He has been 33 days from his base, marched 310 miles was in contact with the enemy 29 days, killed an unknown number and captured 96 prisoners. The British lost three prisoners and twenty-four wounded. Hart brought back 3,720 head of cattle and 3,281 sheep. Gen. Buller has returned to Lydenburg from Spitzkop with 1,000 sheep. There are skirmishes with the Boers daily, but they are small affairs. The Dublin Fusiliers made a night assault with the bayonet on a Boer laager between Pretoria and Johannesburg and captured nine men, mostly important Boers who have troubled the district. A party of Boers have penetrated the southern part of Orange river, entering Dewetsdorp and Wepener. Detachments are after them."

Alberta Plaindealer: There is no man in Alberta to day so well posted on the needs of the great Canadian West as Frank Oliver, M. P. He has been a resident of this district for twenty years and nearly all that time has been in public life. His integrity, ability and dogged perseverance are known to us all. Everybody knows that if anything can be got for the district Frank Oliver is the man to get it. His personal ambition is for the country's welfare. While he lays no claims to oratory his speeches are logical, truthful and convincing. What greater eloquence could a public man have?

The Merchants Bank

OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

Capital Paid Up, 10,000,000.
Reserve Fund, 2,600,000.

EDMONTON BRANCH

Interest allowed on deposits.

A general banking business transacted.

J. S. WILLIOTT,

Manager.

STRATHCONA.

Plaindealer.

Jarvis & Picard, of Edmonton, general merchants and fur traders, have assigned to Thibbideau Bros., Montreal. This is one of the oldest established firms in Edmonton and for many years considered impregnable.

An American exchange says: "Now that we have heard Mr. Bryan, what have we gained? We have been charmed by his engaging presence, and entertained by his ready wit. His stories are apt and amusing, his illustrations pertinent, his sentences well rounded, and his argumentations conspicuous by their absence." The same might be said of Mrs. J. B. Bennett's efforts in Northern Alberta.

A special train arrived yesterday morning bringing settlers and their effects. Among them were Wm. Place and family and Simon Place, of St. Joseph, Wis., A. C. Fetterly and family, of Roberts, Wis., and G. H. Ross, of Cannon Falls, Wis.

Mr. Sharmen, of Souris, Manitoba, who has been in the district for some months arranging grain and grass samples for the C.P.R., left for the east on Tuesday morning, having shipped several cars of thoroughly cured samples which will be distributed among the company's various agencies throughout the United States and Great Britain for exhibition purposes.

NOT ONLY ALBERTA.

Plaindealer: Alberta has had a very discouraging fall so far, but our lot is not yet anything like as bad as that of Manitoba, Minnesota and the Dakotas. A lady who returned a few days ago from visiting friends in central Minnesota, gives an example of conditions that exist all over that region. Her brother-in-law had ten acres of oats which yielded but 34 bushels when threshed. He had 60 acres of wheat which yielded 400 bushels. The long continued drought of summer caused the small yield. In the midst of harvest heavy rains came. In vain the farmer turned his grain in the stock and turned it again to get it dry enough to stack. At last he got discouraged and had it threshed wet as it was. It began to heat in the bin and several hours each day had to be spent shoveling to preserve it for hog feed.

M. T. MONTGOMERY & CO. OPENING.

The millinery fall openings of M. T. Montgomery & Co.'s popular store are over and judging from the crowd of ladies which thronged during the days of this 4, 5 and 6, of October is a sure indication of its growing popularity each season. The show room had been transformed into a bower of beauty and the trimmed millinery we saw in saying cannot be surpassed this side of Toronto. Indications from advance fall showings make it evident that the "Box Tush" and hats made to match the costume will be in vogue. The pretty close fitting toque and the abundant use of fur makes the "Suit hats" an easy proposition for this fall. It only takes skill and good taste to evolve a strikingly handsome suit hat from a bit of the cloth to match the gown an introduction of the color scheme in the way of a dainty piece of velvet or soft ribbon, a handsome fancy feather brood or piece of fur trimming with perhaps a rich gold buckle. Black and gold novelty fabrics are in high favor also black and white combined in fancy weaves, chenille, braids and nets. Ostrich plumes are preferable to ostrich tips. This will be an excellent season for all ostrich goods. Fur hats are to be a feature of winter millinery. Flowers will be a feature of fall and winter millinery, and perhaps the most favored is the rose. Black roses will be considered very good style. In looking through Mrs. Montgomery's millinery display we find it almost impossible to describe many of the pretty, unique creations which are here displayed, but will attempt the description of a few pieces which attracted general admiration. For instance, A pretty pompadour hat made of grey velvet and a heavy drape of grey tulle silk with one large white ostrich feather, white ribbon and buckle to finish this pretty creation. A pretty toque of blue tulle velvet finished at side with knot of velvet and a cluster of quills. Also a large red turban faced with chenille and jet trimmed in red and black velvet with two large black birds resting gracefully on the folds of the velvet. Together with scores of other beautiful hats which lack of space prevent us from describing and all the new and most popular shapes of trimmed and untrimmed fall and winter outing hats.

EDMONTON EXPORTS.

September
Wheat, 1,300 bush.
Oats, 8,411 bush.
Potatoes, 733 bush.
Vegetables, 25,800 lbs.
Flour, 75,170 lbs.
Millsift, 174,700 lbs.
Dressed meat, 1,300 lbs.
Fur, 16,900 lbs.
Wool, 2,069 lbs.
Butter, 33,000 lbs.
Coal, 520 lbs.
Oil, 7,500 lbs.
Live hogs, 40,000 lbs.

KOOTENAY PRICES SEPT. 27TH.

Butter—Manitoba creamery, 23c and 24c; choice dairy, 18c.
Cheese—New cheese, 13-1-2c.
Eggs—Fresh, Manitoba, 20c for choice; Ontario fresh, 25c.
Oats—Per ton, \$32.
Milled—Bran, \$30; shorts, \$22 per ton.
Flour—Manitoba patent, \$5.40.
Hay—New, per ton, \$23.

Stoves and Ranges

Cooking Stoves, Cooking Ranges, Heating Stoves

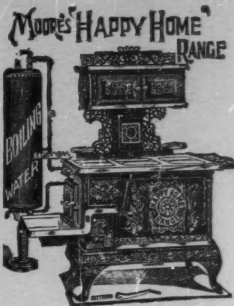
THE LEADING MAKES OF CANADA TO CHOOSE FROM.



Buck's
Happy Thought.

Moore's
Happy Home.

Wood and Coal
Stoves



LARGEST STOCK OF STOVES AND RANGES IN THE NORTH-WEST.



Pictures don't do them full justice. Call and see them.

Heating Stoves for Coal or Wood. "The Best of Everything."

Hot Air Heating

Competent Workmen
for all work.

Agents for Kelsey Furnaces.



Hot Water Heating

Plumbers and Hot Water Fitters
constantly employed.

Agents for Kelsey Furnaces.

All your ideas about Hot Air Furnaces may be wrong. See the Kelsey before deciding.
Stove Boards, Coal Hods, Graniteware, Tinware. Everything in Hardware.

Ross Bros., - - Edmonton.

OPEN LETTER OF THANKS.

I desire to thank the citizens of Edmonton, most sincerely, for the kindness they have shown to me for my return from South Africa. I beg to assure them that their kind words and kinder deeds are most gratefully appreciated.

FORBES GROAT,

Late C. M. R. South Africa.

OLDS EXPORTS.

Farm products shipped from Olds during the month of September.

Butter and eggs, 8,310 lbs.

Oats, 59 bush.

Farm products, 120 lbs.

METEOROLOGICAL.

The following are the temperatures for the dates given as reported at the government observatory here:

	Max.	Min.
Monday,	33	
Tuesday,	34	25
Wednesday,	35	28
Thursday,	55	31
Friday,		27

Precipitation 1.08.

Our Leaders:

BEST PATENT,
STRONG BAKERS,
GOLDEN HARVEST,
WHITE CLOVER.

Dowling Milling Co

(LIMITED).

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.

Upper Canada Bible Society.

Bibles and Testaments in Cree, English, French, Russian, Polish and German or sold at G. H. L. Rossange's, Agent, from 10c. upwards.

Bulbs Bulbs

Chinese Sacred Lilies,
Hyacinths—Single,
Hyacinths—Double,
Roman Hyacinths—White,
Tulips—Double Rainbow Mixture
Lillium Harrisii
Narcissus, Von Sion, Large Yellow
Narcissus, Poser White Grandiflora.

Hallier & Aldridge

FARMERS!

When in Town trading,

eat at ...

THE CRITERION

Meals from 15c. up.

25% saved by buying a Commu-
tation Ticket.

JOHNSTON & ELTON.

TENDERS WANTED

Tenders for the construction of a four foot side walk on east side Howard Street will be received by the undersigned up to 8 p. m. on Tuesday, the 9th inst. Particulars will be supplied on application.

By order,

GEO. J. KINNAIRD, Sec.-Treas.

Town of Edmonton.

ESTRAY. \$20.30 Howard

One bright bay team, horse and mare, branded D on left jaw. Mare has two white feet on left side. Horse has two white hind feet and one white hind foot. Reported to be near Leduc. Information to be let at Bulletin office or given to 806

P. WAGNER, Edmonton.

ESTRAY.

About July 1st, one brown mare, white spot on forehead and one white foot, branded H. B. on right flank, weight about 1,000 pounds. Information to be let at the Bulletin office.